REGISTER No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,222—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SUPPLEMENT COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ ,,
Third do. ..... 3 ,,
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... 4 ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Boarders or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will dispatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. BURKE, as above, on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,477 Tons, 103 H. P., Commander W. H. S. LOUTIT, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Pamben, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

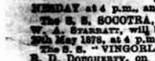
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SCOOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ON THE 1st JUNE.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. TILLSON, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

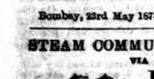
From Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 450
,, Suez ..... ,, 225

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£17	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE
BRANKSOME HALL
WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on 5th June.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
DALL HALL	2,700	470	June 15	
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	June 29	
BEECHAM HALL	2,100	300		At fortnightly intervals.
BEEK HALL	2,700	400		
WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Bagage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
				1878.
(c) NIZAM	2735	450	A. E. Barlow	31st May.
PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(c) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons
SURAT	3141	520	G. U. Burne

16th June.
24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman

21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmyer," an English-built four-seated open carriage, &c., &c., at Bellasis Road, near Jeevunjee Hotel.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of H. Bailey, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass-ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated-ware, such as ice pitcher, tea-set, and table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished furniture, such as dining-room round table for eight persons, sideboard, whatnot, blackwood Mallet pattern dining-room chairs, handsome French polished circular, pier, oblong and writing tables, lady's easy long folding and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, a first-rate mahogany grand square planoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, chiffonier with plate dor ornamentations, tea-poys, drawing-room carpet, English iron four post bed-steads, cleopatra couches, washing and dressing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, cheval glass, towel horse, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage.
No catalogue and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

9 new saddles with bridles, complete. } By Chamner
2 sets of plated mounted double harness. } and
1 do. do. do. single do. } Newman.

AT 1 P.M.

On account of the concerned—

1 Bay Persian horse.
1 Grey do. do.
1 Black water do.
1 Grey Persian do.
1 Bay do. do.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, an English-built park phaeton, an English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at the residence of J. B. Birch, Esq., Doongaree Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, porcelain ware, carriages, plants, &c., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated wares, such as cruet frame, sauce bottle, toast rack, ice pitcher, salver, sugar pot, milk jug, sets of plated spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces for 18 persons, side-boards, dumb-waiters, dining room arm and without arm chairs, cwal round dressing, washing, and writing tables, centre ottoman, table kerosine and argand lamps, brussels carpet, folding and rocking chairs, a four post bedstead with mattresses, pillows, and curtains, almirs, clothes and gown presses, towel horse, dressing and cheval glasses, dispense cup-board, dispense table, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built phaeton with moveable coach box.
1 Dog cart with grey horse and harness.
1 Bay arab horse.
Sets of plated mounted double harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand cabinet by Broadwood and Sons, an English built buggy by "Kesterton," a grey Arab horse, a lot of valuable law books, a large collection of choiceand rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY, the 11th June, Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, books, horse, carriage, plants, &c., the property of E. Vanderstraaten, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Superintendent. P. and O. S. N. Company, to submit to Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern, unless previously claimed, the following bales of damaged cotton, landed from the S. S. "China," lately on fire and scuttled in Bombay harbour :—

Gaddum	30	bales damaged cotton.
(388 in a diamond) O	45	,, do. ,,
(387 in a diamond) R	5	,, do. ,,
(396 in a diamond) C	5	,, do. ,,
(138 in a diamond) G	6	,, do. ,,
Marks obliterated	68	do. ,,
One lot loose		do. ,,

TERMS OF SALE.—50 per cent. to be paid at the time the lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day. Goods to be removed within 3 days of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1878.

NOTICES.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th instant :—

I. That the Directors be authorized to sell and convey to Government the land and wharfage rights mentioned in the letter addressed to the Secretaries and Treasurers by the Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson and C. B. Fritchard, Esq., dated 11th April 1878, and in the "Description" and Plan accompanying the same for the sum of Rs. 4,75,000 Four Lakhs and Seventy-five Thousand in Bonds, and that they be empowered to do all things necessary to complete such sale.

II. That the Directors be authorised to accept in lieu of Cash, Bonds representing Rs. 4,75,000 (Four Lakhs and Seventy-Five Thousand) bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, guaranteed in the manner stated in the 3rd paragraph of the letter addressed to the Proprietors of the Jamsetjee Bunder, by the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft and the Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson, dated 11th March 1878.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st May 1878.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(*Incorporated by Acts 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 83, 1st August 1849.*)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £18 AND £14 PER SHARE, RESPECTIVELY, ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above descriptions are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £20 and £16 per share, respectively, called up) on or before the 30th day of June next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of June, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of June next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st July next.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th May 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees 55 per Share has been DECLARED for the half year ended 31st December 1877, and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at the Company's Registered Office, No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th May 1878.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have acquired good experience in Managing a Cotton Mill and in working Carding and Spinning Machinery.

Applications, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of SATURDAY, the 8th proximo.

By Order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Sumt Company's Office, 27th May 1878.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per share has been declared PAYABLE for the 6 months ending 31st December 1877, on application, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elph. Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1878.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 5th June 1878.

THE FLEMING SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Forty) per share has been declared PAYABLE for the 6 months ending 31st December 1877 on application, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elph. Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1878.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 7th to 12th June 1878.

JUST ARRIVED.

ENOE'S FRUIT SALT.

Cash Rs. 1-12 per Bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST ; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

No. of Notes.	Value.	
M 32—37332		
M 81—45312		
M 32—49483	Rs. 10 each.	
M 21—73419		
M 32—72977		
M 33—07611	Rs. 20.	
F 13—14068	Rs. 5 Wrongly joined.	
M 3—85996		

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 28th May 1878.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of J. B. BIRCH, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in a central position in the Fort. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 10th June, for the Season or year, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, No. 9, in the Civil or Neutral Lines, Poona, at present occupied by the Honble SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE, and previously by H. E. M. JAMES, Esq. Apply to Messrs. DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS, Poona, or to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of R. P. BRUNTON, Esq. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by A. F. INGLE, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN PYNE, Superintendent Bombay Water Works, has contracted to sell the following property. All that piece or parcel of Forse Freehold new Bail Land or ground, with the messuage or Bangalo standing thereon, situate on the Delisle Road to Parel without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon or Mahim, containing by admeasurement 2310 square yards, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 664, 665, 735, 737, 762, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 68, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Government Water Course, on or towards the north by a piece of ground belonging to Shamji Rassondji and Damul Chimajee, and on or towards the south by a range of chawl belonging to Morobe Tukaram and formerly occupied by the agent of the Anglo-Indian Mills and now vacant. All persons having any claims on the said property or any portion thereof, whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, they, he, or she are hereby requested to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the dated hereof to the undersigned at their offices No. 1, Medows Street, Fort, otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 28th day of May 1878.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDASS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS, PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, at Colaba, a MESSMAN for the 66th Regiment. Security required. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

A SITTING, BED, and BATH ROOMS TO LET, outside of the Fort, very airy, suitable for a married couple or for a Chummery. Apply FRED., Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE, property of Dr. F. G. JOYNT. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR SALE, at Camp Deolali, a full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by BARROWS & WATTS, complete with Lamp, Cues, &c. Price Rs. 600. Apply KHURSEDJEE DOSSABHAI.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at BENNETT'S ROOMS, on SATURDAY, June 1st, two outrigged RACING BOATS, one four-oared and one double sculls. Can be seen at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Colaba.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by KINROSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale ; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-3. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Forss, Bellasis, Clare, and Parell Roads.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length.....	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length.....	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	17-0	18-0	19-0	20-0	21-0	22-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above per pair..Rs. 4-8.
CAPS with fall down curtains ditto each.... ,, 4-0.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0 each.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	31-0	32-8	34-0	36-0	38-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 9-0
,, 7 ,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, 14-0

Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement, and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES ON VIEW.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co have on view at their Show Rooms numerous articles suitable for Volunteer Prizes priced from Rs. 18 upwards, a few of which are as follows :—

GOLD.

Gold-mounted Amber Cigar Holders, Gold Watches and Chains, Scarf Pins and Rings, Pencil Cases, Lockets and Charms, Sleeve Links, Studs, &c., &c.

SILVER.

Silver Cigar Cases, Silver Gilt Cigar Cases, Leather Cigar Cases, Silver-bound, Silver Watches and Chains, Cashmere Silver Cups, Goblets, Tankards, &c., English ditto, plain engraved and embossed Army and Navy Cups.

ELECTRO PLATE, &c.

E. P. & Oak Tobacco Boxes, Army and Navy Drinking Cups, Goblets, Tankards and a great variety of Bachelor Breakfast Cruet Frames, Field Glasses and Opera Glasses.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

May 27, 1878. Rampart Row.

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STEERT, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1878.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CHAIRS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. WASHINGTON WORRAP'S NOVEL P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH MAY 1878.

ALTHOUGH the telegrams published this morning have, to some extent, borne out yesterday's news, business to-day has been somewhat unsettled, pending receipt of the result of yesterday's Cabinet Council. The commercial advices are undoubtedly indicative of a strong belief in a pacific settlement of the difficulty with Russia, but we have seen so many fluctuations in the political situation, that people are somewhat chary of operating on anything but very definite intelligence.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 96⅛ to 97 and French Rentes from 110 to 110⅛, which is a strong indication of how commercial opinions tend, and Reuter further reports a decline of 1s. per quarter in Wheat, although arrival quotations for Indian qualities only show a reduction of 6d. per quarter. In Seeds the only movement reported is a decline of 2d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, but private messages report sales very difficult.

In Enfaced Rupee Paper no change is quoted, and Bar Silver in London is still given at 53⅛d. per ounce.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported firm with a moderate enquiry, but at the same time any attempt to raise prices checked business. This may be taken as very fairly representing the position, which is subject at the moment to contending influences of the most adverse character. On the one hand the statistical position of Cotton; the more pacific appearance of political affairs; and the reduced production, owing to the strike in North East Lancashire, naturally exercises a hardening influence on prices, whilst we have to set against these the stagnation in the Eastern markets, and the large accumulation of stocks in Manchester. It is somewhat difficult at the moment to decide on which set of influences will ultimately prove the stronger, although a settled peace in Europe would probably carry the day in favour of an advance.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 14,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged, and Reuter gives nothing new respecting arrivals, although we hear from private sources that there were more buyers than sellers of Surats at previous rates.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready mid-uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb., but futures are not quoted. The receipts of cotton at the U. S. Ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	4,000	1,500	4,000
Three days' Receipts.....	7,000	2,600	5,500
Total since 1st Sept.	4,140,000	3,872,400	4,011,900

A payment of £150,000 into the Bank of England is reported, and the market rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills is quoted at 2½ per cent., indicating a steady tendency towards easier money in London.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the actual transactions have been most limited in amount, owing to the small extent of export business doing, but with the exception of a partial reduction of 1-16d. in rates for Private Paper, rates are unchanged. To-morrow's biddings for Council drafts in London may afford a more direct indication of the tendency of the market, but at the moment the feeling seems to be more in favour of lower than higher rates. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅜	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 23-32d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8⅛ to 11-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8⅜d.	"

On Calcutta business has again been done in demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight is still quoted nominally at ⅛ per cent. discount.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been very little done to-day, and the market for the time being may be described as unsettled. People do not appear to have made up their minds yet as to how the new loan is likely to affect matters, and in the interval both buyers and sellers seem indisposed to enter into operations of any amount. So far as we have yet been able to gather, the general opinion is that Government has made a mistake in bringing out the loan at 4½ per cent., as not only may it be taken as an indication of weakness as showing that they did not anticipate being able to borrow on favourable terms at 4 per cent., but it is also very evident that the leading market for Government Paper is in the larger stock, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and the larger purchasers naturally prefer the denomination which they can most readily turn over. Nominally rates are quoted the same as yesterday:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been fairly steady but with few changes in price. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher, Land and Press Companies unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving shares the operations have not been large. We quote a decline of Rs. 25 in Alexandra and Khandeish, while Colabas are Rs. 15, Great Eastern and Oriental Rs. 5 per share higher. Bombay Burmah Trading Co's shares are Rs. 10, Treacher Co., Ld., Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has shown great firmness owing to the firm advices from Home, coupled with the limited supplies available here. Sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and this has been paid in such transactions as are reported. We quote:—

Good Oomras	Rs. 205	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	" 198	"	"
G. F. do	" 190	"	"
F. F. do	" 181	"	"
Fair do	" 172	"	"
Good Dholleras	" 205	"	"
F. G. F. do	" 198	"	"
G. F. do	" 193	"	"
G. G. Dharwar	" 208	"	"

SEEDS are firm but unaltered in price, say Rs. 6-10 for Linseed and Rs. 7-10 for Guzerat Rapeseed per cwt.

FREIGHTS become more and more depressed daily, and it seems now a question more of finding cargo than of rate. For Liverpool we quote 15s. per ton by ship and 17s. 6d. by steamer.

IN PIECE GOODS there is no movement of any kind to notice, the demand continuing slow at previous rates.

COALS are dull and unaltered, no new business to arrive being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	7 p. ct	126 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p. ct	705
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	682

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	608	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,075
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	11,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,040
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,575
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	980
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*	215
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	90
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	50 p.s*	705
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	968
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	825
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,125
Hindustan S. and W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	980
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	985 xd.
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	775
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	810
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	435	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,170
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	2,000	500	all	25p.s*	510
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,180
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	365
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	828
Nowrojee & Sons' Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	all	..	670
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Ramoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	840 xd.
Soondereas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	740
Do do. ½ Shares.	600	1,000	250	135 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	..	900
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,048	2,000	all	20 p.*	815
Frere Land and Pier Co.	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Mahim Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,300
Apet Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	600
Chilary	176	1,000	all	60	660
Bazar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	485
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co.....	1,000	500	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	50 do	450
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	200	1,000	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	342	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	80	8,500	250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	350
Imperial Press Co.....	1,250	..	1,400	100 do	505
Motimull Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	340
Sirin & Press Co	400	250	750	8 do	465
Soonde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,100
Victoria Cottonginning and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP OSTBERG, 1,206 tons, Captain P. Macfarlane will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. VIRGINIA SCHILLENI, 821 tons, Captain G. T. Thompson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	India (s)	Stevenson.....	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Asterion	Benson	Aden.
	V. Schilizzi	Thompson ...	Moulmein.

The ship Arthur, Macfarlane, to Bremerhaven, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer N'Lzad, to Southampton, &c.
Steamer Himalaya, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool.
Barque Hope, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodhowjee—9,970 fire bricks and 40 casks; fire clay, Richardson and Co.
Zeal s—25 cases portr, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Branksome Hall s—152 bundles sheet iron, A H Goolamhoosein; 202 kegs iron rose nails, Hassumally Lallmeya; 23 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Europa s—13 casks white lead paint, Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh—3,326 bars iron, Owen and Okell.
Craigforth —54 cases writing and 3 cases marble paper, John S Elmore and Co; 25 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee; 35 cases sherry wine and 18 cases port wine, B and A Hormusjee; 52 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 20 cases medicine of other sorts, Tyebjee Dumasodia; Hogshead claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 7 cases candles and 1 cask ink, Hajee Ebram Hajee Luxmon; 10 drums turpentine, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee; 3 casks zinc white paint, Haptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Coldstream —10 cases glassware, IssacJNoormahomed; 4 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Jamsa; 10 casks safety fuse, Shurrafally Heptoola; 100 drums linseed oil, 10 casks green colour and 15 casks lamp black, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 96 boxes window glass &c, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Stookbridge —15 cases matches, Abdoolally Shackadam; 6 packages earthenware, Dhunjee Jairas.
Teheran s—5 barrels hams, 3 barrels bacon and 3 cases cheese, Minnis, and Kerner.
Khiva s—10 cases brandy, The C Bank of A and China.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2 casks claret, G Sigg and Co; 6 packages almond oil, D S Kemp and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—26 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Australia s—24 cases claret and 30 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee; 6 hogsheads claret, D S Kemp and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Australia s—210 cases brandy and 22 cases claret, Forbes and and Co; 7 cases oilmanstore, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 1 case brandy, C Bonnieviallie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Twilight—3 bales skins, and 13 bags hides pieces, Edward Bates and Co.
Cape St Vincent—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 90 bales cotton, Jewabhoy Ahmedbhoy; 167½ cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedas; 29 bales wool, Nensee Luckmedas; 60 bales wool, Jewraj Dampee; 35 bales cotton, Pal, Cassels, and Co; 52 bales cotton, Peily and Co; 110 bales cotton, Edward and Custurjee and.
Atalanta s—84 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee: 65 bales hemp and 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedas and Co; 60 bales wool, Carrimbhoy anjee; 51 bales cotton, Bhuvan Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, Nensee Keswerjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Moolljee Gowallas; 24 bales cotton waste, M M Mody and Co; 140 cwt coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.
Brankesome Hall s—200 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff; 150 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 180 bales wool, Hurjeevon Vussonjee; 7 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 38 bales wool, Vassonjee Moolljee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimsee Bhoboo; 65 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthoora; 100 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 24 bales wool, Nundram Hurjeevon; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 cwts bones, Oomersbhoy Chandabhoy; 90 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Huridass.
Resolgard—194 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Lennox—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien—19 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola; 5 bales hides, V R R M M Chitty.
Nizam s—118 bales cotton, 4 bales skins, 564 bags coffee, 11 pieces shoopoon and 156 packages ginger, P and O S N Co; 600 cwts lac, Kormally Peerbhoy; 27 cwts deer horns, Fazul Mahamed Dama; 44 cwts deer horns, Alladin Mahamed Dama; 40 cwts deer horns, and 7 cwts buffalo horns, Currimbhoy Poonja; 1,100 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 7 bales carpets, Framjee, Sands and Co; 9 bales carpets and 40 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasnum; 40 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Suchoobhoy Khakee; 15 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Essabhoy Nonsee; 2674 cwts coffee, Khimjee Lackmedas and 13 bales skins, Allarakha Muthoo; 4 bales skins, Esmail Peeradina; 412½ cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 300 bs ice cotton, Volkart Brothers; 102½ cwts coffee, Thomas Triemayjee; 5 bales carpets, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—352½ cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Professor Mohn—200 cwts buffalo horns, A Blascheck and Co.
Zeal s—703½ cwts rapeseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·797
Temperature of the Air.....	87·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·9
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)....	82·9
General Direction of wind .....W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	208

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Hughes, Sub Lieut, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, from Tanna.

MAY 28.

Ryan, Capt, 63rd Regt, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Way, Sub Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Grant, Lieut-Col, 2-17th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 28.

Paske, Surgn Major, on sick leave, to England.
Brice, Col, 17th Foot, on leave, to Mhow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 25.)

Mr P Grant is appointed Assistant Opium Agent at Rutlam vice Mr Wilson, retired.

Sergeant W T Dalbraith, R E, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

Corporal W J Otterson, Overseer, is posted to the Sindia State Railway.

Mr D A Duns, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 1st Division, Sindia State Railway, during such time as Mr H D LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, acts as Engineer-in-Chief of that line.

Mr J H Corbett, Assistant Engineer, Larkana Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

The following posting made by the Superintending Engineer, Southern District, is confirmed:—Mr L H C Armstrong, Executive Engineer, to the Kotri Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 23.)

Surgeon C W Calthrop, Civil Surgeon of Gujrat, is appointed Superintendent of the Jail at that station.

Mr W J Lemarchand, District Superintendent of Police, Rawul Pindee, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr G St B Browne, Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Rawul Pindee.

Mr G W Hastings, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, during the absence on leave of Captain Tucker.

THE ANNUAL RELIEFS.

THE following Relief of British and Native troops, of the Bengal Army, 1878-79, is directed to take place:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A. Brigade—
D Batty to Peshawur. G Batty to Morar.

C. Brigade—
H Batty to England. C Batty to Lucknow.
J " to England. D " to Meerut.
K " to England. E " to Sialkote.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade G Battery to Benares.

4th Brigade—
D Batty to Rawul Pindee. F Batty to Lucknow.

5th Brigade—
F Batty to England. G Batty to England.

6th Brigade—
A Batty to England. C Batty to England.
B " to England.
O Battery 5th Brigade and H, J, K, and I Batteries 6th Brigade to the Madras Presidency, Saugor, and Cawnpore inter-Presidential relief.

8th Brigade—
No. 8 Batty to Fort William. No. 15 Batty to Allahabad.
No. 10 " to Aden. No. 16 " to Gwalior.
No. 13 " to Aden. No. 18 " to Lucknow.

9th Brigade—
No. 1 Batty to Ferozepore. No. 13 Batty to Delhi.
No. 2 " to Goojeghur. No. 14 " to Aden.
No. 10 " to Bombay. No. 16 " to Tonghoo.
No. 12 " to Agra.

11th Brigade—
No. 6 Batty to Peshawur. No. 9 Batty to Rangoon.
No. 7 " to Darjeeling. No. 10 " to Attock.
No. 8 " to Bombay.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

4th Hussars to England. 13th Hussars to Sialkote.
8th " to Muttra. 15th " to Lucknow.
9th Lancers to Meerut.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Foot to England. 25th Foot to Peshawur.
2nd " to England. 40th " to Ranikhet.
3rd " to England. 59th " to Jubbulpore and Saugor.
6th " to Cawnpore.
8th " to England. 63rd " to Fyzabad.
9th " to Nowshera. 68th " to Meean Meer.
14th " to Aden. 72nd " to Dugshai.
17th " to Roorkee and Delhi. 85th " to Dum-Dum.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade to Murree Hills.
2nd Battalion 5th Foot, 2-6th, 2-14th, 30th Foot to Sialkote, Lucknow, and the Bombay Presidency.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

1st Regt to Nowshera. 15th Regt to Meean Meer.
10th " to Cawnpore. 17th " to Umballa.
11th " to Sialkote. 19th " to Peshawur.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

6th Regt to Nowshera. 24th Regt to Peshawur.
7th " to Delhi. 26th " to Agra.
8th " to Peshawur. 27th " to Rawul Pindee.
11th " to Peshawur. 28th " to Rawul Pindee.
14th " to Sialkote. 33rd " to Buxa.
15th " to Barrackpore. 34th " to Alipore.
16th " to Jhansi. 35th " to Allahabad.
17th " to Lucknow. 38th " to Moradabad and Shajehanpore.
18th " to Fort William.
20th " to Meean Meer. 45th " to Jhelum.
21st " to Morar.

A Regiment from the Madras Presidency to Cachar.

CALENDAR FOR MAY & JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 1st, 6h. 39·2m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 29	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 30	{ 9 57 m { 9 28 a	3 14 m 3 52 a
Th. 30	Ascension Day.	5 24	6 30	{ 10 37 m { 10 6 a	3 51 m 4 33 a
Fri. 31	.....	5 24	6 31	{ 11 14 m { 10 42 a	4 27 m 5 11 a
Sat. 1	.....	5 24	6 31	{ 11 52 m { 11 21 a	5 4 m 5 49 a
Sun. 2	Sunday after Ascension	5 24	6 31	{ 0 29 a { mid night.	5 42 m 6 27 m
Mon. 3	.....	5 24	6 32	{ 1 5 a {	6 20 m 7 6 a
Tues. 4	.....	5 24	6 32	{ 0 44 m { 1 44 a	7 1 m 49 a

MADAME TASCA and MR. PLUMPTON beg to announce their departure from Bombay to fulfil an engagement in Australia, but purpose to return about the end of October, when they will be glad to receive pupils.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE PRIZE MEETING of D COMPANY will take place on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY Mornings next at the GOORLA RANGE. Shooting will commence on the arrival of the 5-15 train from Boree Bunder.

The Prizes can be seen at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s Byculla Establishment.

Full particulars may be obtained from any of the Sergeants.

W. M. TENNANT, Captain,
President of the Prize Committee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

TEMPLE—May 25th, at Asseergurh, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain J. A. Temple, B. S. C., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BOWLING—May 19th, at Madhopur, Mrs. E. Bowling, aged 59 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has been beaten. However reluctantly, he seems to have been at last driven by the remonstrances of his less clearsighted colleagues to accept the final proposals of Russia and let England take part in a Congress which assuredly will not reject, and which can but slightly modify, the treaty of San Stefano. Apparently, it is intended that the Russian armies and the English fleet shall occupy their respective positions in the East till the Congress has finished its work, so that that subject of controversy is set aside for the present. Our English contemporaries are probably in the right in their sanguine anticipations that peace will now be maintained; for they themselves have a great deal to say in the matter, and, as the war fever has fairly worked itself out, the fickle English nation may be expected to insist next month that Lord Salisbury shall let Russia have her own way and shall sign a patched-up peace instead of reviving the quarrel with that Power. That a lasting peace can be established by the Congress is to our thinking quite hopeless. An agreement may be concluded about the Straits, which Russia is anxious to open to the ships of all nations; but what chance is there of any compromise being agreed to about the retrocession of Bessarabia, the surrender of the Turkish fortresses, the annexation of Armenia, the pecuniary indemnity to be paid by Turkey, and the Russian occupation of Bulgaria? The other Powers of Europe do not share England's views as to the inexpediency of allowing Russia to become all-powerful between the Black Sea and the Ægean, or to place herself astride the Asiatic highway to India. Their interests will not suffer if Russia gathers all the fruits of a war in which the supineness of England permitted her to triumph. It is England's interest alone to prevent this consummation, and, as she will not fight in her own cause, she cannot be so foolish as to suppose that Europe will fight for her. From the beginning of the dispute only two courses have been open to England, consistently with the maintenance of her Imperial position in the East. She could either frankly go to war with Russia, or treacherously join that Power in partitioning the Turkish Empire. The *Times* seems to think the latter course is still open, or it would not suggest that England should assume the protectorate of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, including, we suppose, Egypt. But would a European Congress sanction such an appropriation of Turkish territory, unless England on her part consented to a redistribution of South-Eastern Europe in accordance with the wishes of the three Emperors? And would Turkey not struggle to avenge such perfidy, and try to raise the whole Mahommedan East against England. Very probably the *Times* has got a hint that Count Schouvaloff has made some insidious proposal of this sort, and with its usual cowardice the great English journal hastens to support a scheme which would be the most shameful breach of public morality known in the history of the world since the partition of Poland. If the English Ministers are parties to such an infamous plan of mutual accommodation between England and Russia, no wonder they hesitate to reveal the true character of Count Schouvaloff's proposals. Such a division of the spoil could only avert war for a year or two; for the plunderers must soon fall out with one another. Lord Beaconsfield chose the more honest course in resolving to force Russia to go to war; but he missed his opportunity in not sending an ultimatum to St. Petersburg when Lord Derby resigned. Then the English nation had been worked up to the pitch of being anxious for war; now, it has grown cool again, and he finds himself entangled once more in negotiations which can hardly end otherwise than in his dishonour and that of the country he governs.

As imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, those Indian civilians who have consistently laboured to rescue the Indian agriculturist from the clutches of the Marwarree usurer should feel highly gratified by the compliment General Kaufmann has paid them in adapting their policy to the climate of Turkestan. We published yesterday the notification in which the Russian Governor of Turkestan denounces, in language evidently copied from the new edition of the Indian Civil Procedure Code or the Report of the Deccan Riots Commission, the conduct of Hindoo bloodsuckers, that is to say, capitalists, who have been ruining the wretched Mahommedan cultivators of Turkestan by lending them money at a high rate of interest on the security of houses and landed property. Indian traders pushed their way into the furthest regions of Central Asia and even the southern districts of Asiatic Russia long before the Russian and English conquests, by reducing to a narrow space the tract of country given up to turbulent and predatory tribes, greatly stimulated the growth of peaceful commerce in that part of the world; and we imagine that of late years the Hindoo capitalist, who, as is shown by the history of the Banian settlers on the East Coast of Africa, shows no lack of enterprise and is deterred by no scruples of conscience in seeking out profitable investments for his money, must of late years, since Russia subdued the Khanates, have found in the fertile territory of Bokhara as splendid a prize as the Jews possessed in the lands of feudal Europe during the middle ages. Secure in the protection of the Russian Government, the Hindoo money-lenders pursued their usual practice of advancing large sums to cultivators, who found themselves after a few years reduced to penury, and with no means of paying their debts unless they gave up their ancestral lands to the foreigner. But, just as in some State of mediæval Europe the king and his barons, exasperated at the consequences of their own improvidence, would suddenly turn round on the Jews and pay them their debts by burning them and their papers, or, more mercifully, only driving them out of the country, so General Kaufmann has come forward as the avenger of the Mussulmans of Turkestan, and passed laws for which no doubt every poverty-stricken landholder in the country will be eternally grateful to the Russian Government. The General's decree provides that no Hindoo shall be allowed to purchase land or house property in the Turkestan dominions, that all Hindoos who have acquired such property shall transfer it to the people of the country within six months, that henceforth land and house property shall be inalienable on account of debt, that the attachment or sale of implements of husbandry and trade and of seed grain shall be unlawful, and that no Mahommedan shall henceforth be liable to imprisonment till he pays his debts. These regulations must, one would think, be founded on the principles lately adopted by the Government of India in its dealings with sowcars who lend money on land in this country. Substitute sowcar for Hindoo and ryot for Mahommedan in General Kaufmann's decree, and its provisions seem in many respects identical with those recently enacted in India, and altogether, if we accept the views of the most advanced school of Indian prattlers about the rights of the cultivators, most beneficent and sagacious. Perhaps the clause in which it is decreed that a Mahommedan who has made over certain property to a Hindoo can repurchase it by paying through the authorities one-third of the price to the Hindoo, is a somewhat more drastic remedy for the indebtedness of cultivators of the land than our Indian Legislature would at present venture to adopt, but it does not go beyond a good many of the schemes for utterly destroying the merciless creditor of the ryot which have been recommended by men of considerable administrative talent and influence in India. In the copy of the order issued in the *Turkestan Gazette* which has been sent to us, we find the following words of article 4, which prohibits sales of land, italicized:—"*Notwithstanding such a power as may be warranted by the provisions of law.*" General Kaufmann's decree, therefore, supersedes the old law; and there is nothing astonishing in this fact, for in India many of our so-called new laws are merely decrees of the Government of India published in the official *Gazette* without having been subjected to any kind of discussion. As regards the procedure, therefore, there is not much to choose between the two Governments. The Russians have, however, this advantage in giving effect to the new policy of protecting holders of land from being sold up, that they have not to further the interests of one class of their subjects at the expense of those of another, but have merely to guard their own people against falling victims to the rapacity of alien capitalists. Viewed in this light, General Kaufmann's decree is a great stroke of policy. It must make Russian rule very popular in Turkestan, and bind the Mahommedam cultivators whom it saves from ruin to their deliverers, and besides it teaches in good time the great lesson for Russian subjects that Hindoos and Hindustan were created by Providence to be plundered.

THE recent scandal in a Bengal *pseudo* Sikh Regiment is too significant to pass without criticism. To explain the story, it is necessary to understand that in the Bengal Army a different economy prevails from that of the Armies of Bombay and Madras; the Bengal officers being, as they mostly are, too clever by half in their originality. The regimental economy of the Bengal Army, then, depends upon the theory that it is the best of all plans to divide Corps into castes of troops and companies in preference to mixing up all the races and castes of a Regiment in what Colonel Malcolm, of the Bombay Service, aptly called the "plum-pudding mixture." How far that idea of the Bengalees has gone is shown in a Confidential Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, dated as long ago as 1862, wherein the Government of India determines that the Native Regiment of the Northern Army should be mixed by troops or companies upon the following pattern scale. We quote the order *verbatim*:—

"II. Mixed composition on the system of "class troops or companies, that is, that each "troop or company, or two troops or companies, "but not more, of a Regiment on this system "shall be of a different race or caste; for instance:—

1 Troop or Company of			Hindoos
1	"	"	of Goorkhas
1	"	"	of Sikhs
1	"	"	of Punjabee Mahomedans
1	"	"	of Hindoostanee do.
1	"	"	of Jats
1	"	"	of Afreedees or other trans-Indus tribes
1	"	"	of Hindoos of low or inferior castes,

"Such as Guzoors, Soodhs, Muzhes, Ramdasees, "&c., as the case may be." And upon that principle the Bengal Native Army is *practically* now organised. The regimental troops and companies are composed of distinct classes, castes, and even races, and the theory is plausible which makes them so; but unfortunately practice sometimes tells a different tale, as in the instance of the scandal alluded to. According to that story, a company of Pathans in a so-called Sikh Regiment have so much *esprit de corps*, that it could not endure the removal of its Pathan soubadar or native officer, under the authority of the European regimental commanding officer. The company would have no one but the Pathan soubadar to command Pathans, and the consequence was the scandal which has gone the round of the papers. The other caste companies do not appear, so far as we know, to have been mixed up with the Pathan company's insubordination, but as all the companies of a Regiment are under one system of military discipline, and discipline to a great extent overrides "caste," we may suppose that the insubordination of one company under this Bengal system must exercise a certain pernicious influence over all the other companies.

The question is, whether that system is a good one—whether it is the best? Many distinguished Bengal officers are in favour of it—Sir Neville Chamberlain, we believe, among the number—but on the other hand there are many Indian officers whose names are guarantees for their judgment, who much prefer Colonel Malcolm's "plum-pudding" mixture, or the throwing together of all castes and classes into one regimental homogeneous whole.

The Government of India have admitted the claims of the latter system to consideration. They have said, "there can be no doubt that in "the Bombay Army the system of a general mix-"ture has worked very well; but a condition of "it must be promotion for merit, and not for "seniority." The same might be said for the Madras army, where a similar system to that of Bombay prev

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IMPROVED.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The London papers of to-day are all sanguine that peace will be maintained.

The rumours current that Congress would meet on the 11th June are substantially confirmed. Prince Bismarck will preside, whilst Lord Salisbury, Count Schouvaloff, and Count Andrassy will attend on behalf of England, Russia, and Austria respectively.

WAR PREPARATIONS RELAXED.

The naval preparations which are being made at Chatham Dockyard have been relaxed.

THE EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

In the Commons last night Sir George Campbell moved for a Select Committee of enquiry into the cost of Indian troops outside India. Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, demurred to form a Committee, but assented to the principle. The motion was eventually negatived after an animated debate, and the Committee of Supply voted the extraordinary expenditure on account of the Indian Contingent.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The statement made by the *Shanghai Courier*, that a rupture between Germany and China was believed to be imminent, is false.

THE FIGHTING AT THE CAPE.

Latest advices from the Cape state, that sharp and continuous fighting is going on with the Kaffirs, and that British arms are steadily successful.

PROPOSAL OF THE *TIMES*.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The *Times* of to-day strongly proposes an English Protectorate for the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, in order to effectually guide and support the Porte in carrying out internal reforms.

RISE IN EGYPTIAN STOCK.

A great rise has taken place in Egyptian Stock in consequence of a rumour that a leading financial establishment will undertake to farm the taxes of Egypt.

LONDON, MAY 27, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm. Fair Dholleras ..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been firm with moderate inquiry; any attempt to raise prices checks business.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	80
5 per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	97
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110½
Bar Silver.....	53⅛

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 28, 8-35 A. M.

Mail Steamer Assam, from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 28.

CANNANORE, 5-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N.; thermometer max. 88; W. B. 81; min. 72; barometer 29·83.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind WNW.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·0.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N.W.; Fall of rain 4 inches 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. S.E.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W.; thermometer 95.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8¾d.		per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	Is. 8 23-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	,, Is. 8¾ to 11-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,, Is. 8¾d.	,,

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

THE Government of India has received a telegram from General Ross, from Malta, stating that he had arrived there safely with eleven transports. All the troops more in good health and spirits and were encamping. Government has also received a telegram from Suez stating that the missing buggalow had arrived at Jeddah, with her rudder damaged, but the ponies on board all well. She left again on the 26th for Suez.

WITH reference to the remarks of a correspondent in yesterday's issue, we are informed regarding the buggalow which has turned up at Jeddah all safe, that she was 695 tons, had a crew of 55 all told, including 1 master and 2 mates, the first of whom possessed a Marine Board certificate. The vessel was well found in sails, &c. &c. The Nacoda had commanded the vessel for six years, and had traded for a long time to and fro among the seaports in the Red Sea, including Jeddah, Hoodeida, &c. &c. The author of the letter "Poor Ponies" ought to know that the strongest breezes between Suez and Jeddah occur in December and March inclusive, and not in May. The buggalow on being cast off could easily make for one of the ports on the Arabian side of the sea. For shelter a buggalow of that size, viz. nearly 700 tons, stood as good a chance of being towed in a seaway, as a square rigged vessel only sufficiently large for the small number of followers and ponies requiring accommodation on board her. Buggalows have been largely made use of as transports in all expeditions leaving this side of India, and have been found well adapted for the conveyance of baggage animals and followers. In the Persian Expedition notably, where the breezes are as strong as they are in the northern parts of the Red Sea, if not stronger, there was no hitch with them. A number of native craft were used satisfactorily during the Abyssinian Expedition also. It is impossible to provide against all contingencies, but we think most people would, as soon be in a well found buggalow, with ports open, as cast off in the Red Sea, as in a broken-down steam transport possessing as small sailing sail powers as, as is the case with most steam transports.

THE Bombay Town Council had submitted to them yesterday a proposition of the most serious nature, for the proposer proposed to reduce the death rate of this city something more than one-half by curing all cases of fever by doses of "from eight to sixteen of my alkaloid fever pills." Captain Pogson, H. M.'s Bengal Army, estimates that his pills will cure fever cases, at a cost of two annas eight pies a head, and within eight hours from the time of seizure. The object which Captain Pogson had in view in writing to the Bombay Municipality was to offer them three gross of his pills for use in such "hospitals and dispensaries" as might be "under its jurisdiction," and the only stipulation he bargained for was that "the pills be given according to the printed instructions," and that "the number above eight needed to effect a cure be noted down." The result of the application was that the Town Council resolved "that Captain Pogson be informed that the Bombay Municipality has no hospitals under its immediate control."

THE case against Goolabdas Bhimdas, a vakil, the two native editors of Surat, and three others, who are charged with inciting to riot others of their fellow-citizens, was further heard before Mr. F. S. P. Lely at Bulsar on Monday last. Two witnesses for the prosecution, who were examined at Surat on the 18th inst., were cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, who on this occasion appeared for all the accused. Nothing of special interest transpired; and the case was adjourned until yesterday (Tuesday).

The following characteristic paragraph appears in one of the Poona papers:—"Aga Allee Mahomed, eldest son of H. H. Aga Khan, is a courageous sportsman whose exploits deserve the eulogium of the public generally, and the commendation of shikarries in particular. On the 25th ultimo, this sporting character bagged a tiger on the Kurkulla ghaut which measured ten feet in length, followed up by a similar achievement of pluck on the 27th, when he bagged two brutes of the same species on the Toran ghaut,—a male and female measuring respectively 11 and 9 feet in length. His sporting proclivities not feeling satiate, he was venturesome enough to place himself again on the field of bravado on the 9th current, when his endeavours to don the plumes of a 'shikarree bold' were crowned with success on the Karlee ghaut, where he was fortunate enough to bag another ferocious looking beast measuring 13 feet in length, who, to all intents and purposes, was lying in a disabled state till one of the followers or beaters, in his eagerness to ascertain whether or not life was quite extinct, approached him rather too closely and got his leg fearfully lacerated from the claws of the beast, who certainly intended to make use of them whilst a spark of life lasted; but another bullet put the hook and eye on him, and sent him to the regions below."

THE following is the report of the P. & O. s. s. Nizam's mishap in the China sea:—The Nizam left Singapore on the 1st April and experienced light northerly winds until the 3rd. At 2 p.m. of that day the engines were stopped owing to some defect, and the ship put under canvas. The wind at the time was North-Easterly. On the morning of the 4th the wind fell very light, and there being a strong current setting to the westward the vessel could make no headway, and it was therefore decided to anchor. She came to an anchor at 1 p.m., and preparations were then at once made to get the second lifeboat ready for sea. The 2nd officer (Mr. Lees) left the ship at 5-45 p.m. for Cape St. James to obtain assistance, his crew consisting of one A.B., 6 lascars and 4 coal trimmers, besides a Chinese passenger. The boat had fine weather until 6 p.m. of the 5th, when a nasty sea got up, and the boat was at times in some danger of being swamped, the hands being kept continually bailing to keep her free. They reached Cape St. James at 2-20 a.m. of the 6th, and Mr. Lees at once went on shore and telegraphed to Saigon for assistance, when the French man-of-war Bourayne was sent in search of the disabled vessel. In the meantime the Nizam had got under weigh with one engine and all the canvas she could spread, and managed to reach Cape St. James at 7-20 a.m. of the 7th, when she was towed to Saigon by the Bourayne.

AN absurd illustrated placard is being handed round the city of Canton, to the effect that the late tornado was caused by foreigners having shot at the tail of the "bob-tailed" dragon.

ON Wednesday last, a sepoy of the 7th Native Infantry, at Peshawur, shot the subadar of his company, killing him. A havildar also, trying to capture the murderer, was shot through the arm.

THE recent squabble at Naini Tal between Messrs. Elliott and Lane, of the 13th Hussars, seems likely to end disastrously for Mr. Elliott, who has been offered the option of a court-martial or resignation.

BY the recent collision of goods trains on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, one European driver and three native firemen lost their lives; one native driver and two firemen were severely bruised, and ten wagons were smashed. An inquiry into the matter is now proceeding.

AN order has been issued from Army Headquarters stopping all general leave. Thus many officers from garrisons near the hills who had contemplated extending their stay there, will soon be compelled to rejoin their regiments, and there is murmuring in consequence. The reason assigned for the order is that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having refused all furlough to the Native Army, is logically committed to deal likewise with the European officers.

IT is rumoured that a case has been filed at Peshawur which is likely to end somewhat seriously against an officer of high standing for having taken magisterial powers into his own hands, and inflicted punishment on a native with the intention of extorting evidence.

WE regret to hear of the death at Abbotabad—of typhoid fever, it is said—of Surgeon-Major J. R. Johnson, of the 5th Goorkha regiment.

THE *Madras Times*—Much progress has not been made with the sand batteries that are being erected along the beach, nor with Abercrombie's battery which is to be rebuilt, but one gun has already been mounted on Clive's Battery, a 68-pounder. The other batteries are to be mounted with 18-ton guns, some of which, are expected. Each of the sand batteries, we understand, will, in order to give it firmness, be supported by a layer of concrete. Colonel Cadell, the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, returned to Madras on Saturday evening from the ports on the Eastern Coast, which he, with Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant, proceeded some days ago to inspect for the purpose of putting them in a state of defence.

THE hailstorm of the 13th April at Fatehgarh was probably one of the most violent on record, judging from the amount of damage suffered by the various public buildings in the station and fort:—The roofs of the buildings throughout the European Infantry lines were a perfect wreck, and those in the Fort were very little better. The hailstones are reported to have been at least 4½ inches in diameter and to have been over one pound in weight, and in one of the new buildings with a corrugated iron roof there is a hole at least 4 inches in diameter, where one hailstone went through into the building. The roofs of the barracks which are thatched and had a new layer of 3 inches of grass a year ago, are so knocked about that the whole of the outer layer must be taken off at once and relaid. The country tiled roofs of the verandahs of the barracks and of the wash-houses, cook-room guard room and latrines have been so knocked about, that they have had almost every single tile broken on them: in the verandahs of the barracks possibly one-fourth of the old tiles will be able to be used again, but in the subsidiary buildings there is probably not more than one tile in twenty left. In the urinaries constructed about 16 months ago with W shaped tiles there is little more than the wood-work left, the whole of the tiles having been destroyed. In the fort the damage has not been so complete, as many of the buildings are partially protected by trees; but that in the wright's shop, which has just been re-roofed with Allahabad pattern tiles, has had at least one-half its tiles broken.

THE *Statesman*—The Agricultural College at Madras is becoming, we rejoice to see, a great success. We felt sure that Mr. Robertson would make it so. There is a natural reluctance to admit that we owe the severity of these famine calamities largely to our total neglect of the agriculture of the country; but we observe that this conviction is slowly obtaining its way into men's minds. It is Mr. Robertson's conviction, and he has submitted a scheme to the Madras Government, for taking up the whole of the presidency as a field for the College. The Board of Revenue and the Madras Government are both, we hear, favourable to Mr. Robertson's scheme, the chief feature of which is the establishment of agricultural schools in all the districts, at feeders of the College, the districts being worked in groups under European professional agriculturists. The Agricultural College is also to be placed on a thouroughly efficient footing. Some 29 students attended the winter sessions of the College, which ended on the 30th April. At the examinations, and out of a total of 3,136 possible marks, the following students attained the very high numbers attached to their names:—N. H. Patuck 2,808 marks, C. K. Sabba Row 2,780, G. Krishna Prabhu 2,713, P. D. Moody 2,698, R. D. Tata 2,579, K. M. Nagger Row 2,473. Three of the six thus appear to be Parsee lads, the second, third, and sixth Hindoo. Of the whole 29 students, about 24 seem to be Madrassees, and the remaining 5 Parsees; and the very high places obtained by three out of the five speak very highly for their character.

THE *Pioneer*—Some time ago we announced that the Secretary of State had agreed to extend certain privileges relating to pensions already enjoyed by Cooper's Hill men, to Stanley and other engineers in the service of the Government of India. There has, as yet, been no official notice on the subject in the *Gazette*, and correspondents have been writing to ask us what is the explanation of the delay. We can only repeat that we are absolutely certain of the fact we stated, that the Secretary of State has, in a despatch to the Government out here, given his consent to the arrangement described. It remains of course for the Government of India to do its part, and in carrying out concessions of this nature, financial difficulties may sometimes stand in the way. But in this case the justice of the concession made is so clear—the injustice of stultifying it would be so great, that we cannot suppose the *beneficiaries* likely to be disappointed in the long run.

THE *Statesman*—The state of the High Court files on the Original side, Calcutta, may be imagined faintly when we say that there are nearly 250 causes awaiting hearing thereon. The Chief Justice is, of course, aware of the state of matters, but suitors would like to know how his Lordship proposes to deal with it. We understand that the present condition of the files is without precedent, and that there is no hope whatever of the simplest defended cause that may now be put upon the files, coming to a hearing within nine months. The only possible remedy, we are told, is to open a third Court on the Original side, and to impress upon the Judges the absolute necessity of shortening the 'hearing' as far as may possibly consist with the full presentation of the case of the Court. Judges differ very much in the rapidity with which they get through their work, and it is complained that Mr. Justice White, in particular, is very slow. But that his judgments give satisfaction, his extreme slowness, we are told, would be very provoking. Mr. Justice Pontifex has the double merit, it is said, of doing his work quickly as well as thoroughly. But two Judges are plainly not enough to deal with the files in their present state. With 250 causes waiting a hearing, the two Judges commonly get through but two causes in a day, and there is no hope, we are told under present arrangements, of the causes now on the files being got through before the long vacation. It has been suggested to us that it is desirable to call attention to this state of matters, and to urge upon his Lordship the Chief Justice, the necessity of appointing a *third* Court on the Original side. There is but one redeeming feature in the position, which is that it very sensibly cools any too ardent a propensity to litigation. Suitors think twice of engaging in a cause that cannot be heard for nine months. On the other hand, the delay must amount in very many cases to a positive denial of justice, fraudulent debtors being as much encouraged to enter defence under these circumstances, as their unfortunate creditors are deterred from entering a suit. The evil is so great, that a remedy of some kind should be found at once.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH in the *Fortnightly Review*:—"This will be an Indian war"—so wrote a correspondent of the *Times*, advocating the employment of Indian troops. Yes, the Crimean war was an Indian war; the Abyssinian war, which cost nine millions, was an Indian war; and if the present imbroglio ends in a rupture, this will be an Indian war also. That fact is marked by the appearance on the scene of the barbarian mercenaries whose presence cannot fail to lend a savage character to European warfare, and whose sinister figures may prove the heralds of a still more fatal influence to be exercised by the Indian Empire on the free country with which, under an evil star, it has since the fall of the Company been becoming politically blended. When the dissolution of Turkey appeared imminent, the first act of the British Government was, not to call the guardians of European law into conference upon the general danger, but to pounce upon the Suez Canal. For India England has sullied her escutcheon and degraded her foreign policy by complicity with the domination of the Turk. For India she, the land of liberators and philanthropists, has shut upon the Christian communities of Eastern Europe the gate of their cruel and loathsome prison-house. That we may convert and civilise India, we maintain the rule of Islam and barbarism in Bulgaria. So curious are the results when conquest undertakes to be moral.

MR. BRIGHT is not alone among Liberal politicians in reproaching Lord Beaconsfield with "not having a drop of English blood in his veins." Mr. Goldwin Smith brings the same charge in less brutal language, when, in his article on the Eastern Crisis in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*, he says:—"There are rulers, no doubt, who will go with a light heart into a war with Russia, as with a light heart they have done their utmost to provoke it. The habitual practice through a long life of selfish intrigue, without the slightest regard to the public interest, will render a man callous at last even to the fearful responsibility of dragging a country into war. *But no heart in which English blood runs, and in which a care for English blood resides*, can be light with such a prospect before us."

MR. JOHN BRIGHT on valour:—"Nobody disputes the valour of your troops. I know nobody's troops that do not on occasions manifest great valour. The Russians, the Turks, the Kaffirs, everywhere there is valour. There is more of that commodity to be had in the world for eighteenpence a-day than of any other commodity that I know of." These sentiments were loudly cheered by an immense Liberal audience at Birmingham.

BOMBAY.

THE *Satya Mitra* recommends the inhabitants of Surat to send a deputation to Sir R. Temple, if they think they have cause to complain of the conduct pursued towards them by the local officials and the police.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A Mahomedan named Wasseer Woorjee was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of assaulting Chasee, woman. Rs. 8 of the fine was ordered by the Magistrate to be paid to complainant as compensation.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Jamie and three other European seamen of the British ship Simla were charged yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Captain McIntyre, the master of that vessel, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared for the defence. The case was postponed for hearing to this day at noon.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday on view of the body of a labourer, residing at Dongree. On the night previous, deceased was discovered by his wife in a state of unconsciousness, when he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of opium. He expired at 10 o'clock that morning. The reason assigned for taking the drug was, that he was pressed very hard by some people to whom he owed money. The verdict was, that deceased's death was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

MR. C. D. WISE is appointed to the vacant post lately caused through the death of Lieut. Donald Smith, in the Adjutant General's Department. A better selection could not have been made, and we congratulate Mr. Wise on his promotion.—*Poona Observer.*

AN engine driver by the name of Spraggon died from sunstroke at the Sassoon Hospital on Monday afternoon. It appears that the deceased felt unwell at Decksal, but worked out his train as far as Poona, when he went to the above hospital with the view to obtaining treatment. Notwithstanding all that medical aid could do, the unfortunate man expired last evening.—*Id.*

A MOST MYSTERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a most unusual phenomenon, followed with baneful results, occurred somewhere near Gorlee, on the G. I. P. Railway. The Up Mixed Train was on its way to Poona, when it was discovered that the line was almost blocked by a telegraph post and some portion of the wire which happened to be thrown in the way by the engine of a storm which was then brewing at the time. On finding that a mishap threatened, the fireman made a voluntary attempt to *pave the way*, and felt somewhat disappointed at feeling the wire wind round him with mysterious dexterity and throw him off his position by the side of the rail below. The driver immediately pulled up, and assisted his mate to the engine, who found himself in a somewhat uncomfortable plight in consequence of the injuries he sustained through the fall. It was deemed advisable to remove him to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment, where he was sent.—*Id.*

A VERY original correspondent informs the *Poona Observer* that a most daring exploit was ventured on the Dhond and Manmad State line between Dhond and Barabail. On the night of the 24th current, whilst the train was in motion, an unwelcome form protruded itself into the brake-van, and signified his intention to the guard of pulling on the brake and thereby impeding the progress of the train. The guard failed to impress the matter with the same calm indifference as the intruder, and gave evident signs of opposing his wishes by holding up a stick in pugilistic attitude to keep his opponent at bay; but his dismay might be better imagined than described on discovering that more than one person was on the foot board of the brake-van on the opposite side with every indication of belabouring him with compound interest in the event of his resistance. Without further ceremony, and in less time than it takes us to explain the circumstance, the brake was entered and the dreaded intention of the intruders put into execution; impressing the unfortunate guard with the conviction for the time being that *might was not might*. He was most unmercifully handled by these marauders, who could not satiate their indignation at the attempted resistance on the part of the guard till they left him in a deplorable state; after which, they took the precaution to beat a hasty retreat. The guard was removed as soon as possible to Decksal, where his wounds were attended to, and from thence to Lanowlee, where all the aid that medical skill could provide was secured in order to alleviate his sufferings.

ACCIDENT ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—On Tuesday night an accident occurred on the Nizam's State Railway from the breaking of the axle of a goods wagon. It seems that the goods train which left Secunderabad at 8 p. m., got on safely till midway between Tandur and Nawandgi, when an axle of the thirteenth wagon from the engine snapped, when the wagon was turned off the road, taking several wagons with it, and tearing up a large portion of the permanent way to the extent of about two miles. It is thought that the Cagnar bridge is materially damaged. Two wagons were smashed and others damaged. Two guards, named Moore and Abbott, were in the brake van, and had a narrow escape. They were pitched out upon the line, and Moore was so much injured that he was sent in to Secunderabad in charge of an Apothecary; but he is doing well, we are glad to hear. Major Dobbs happened to be engaged with a police case at Tandur; he came at once to the spot and did good service in keeping order and getting the work done speedily. Arrangements have been made for carrying on the passenger traffic, but no goods traffic will go on till the gap has been repaired.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

B. COMPANY'S PRIZE MEETING.

THE prize shooting of B. Company was continued at Colaba yesterday. The principal score made at 800 yards amongst those who had to complete their shooting in the first competition was only 16, so that the highest scorers of the previous day were not interfered with.

There was some shooting also yesterday in two other competitions—one, five shots each at 250 and 350 yards—prizes, a silver cup and a scrap album; and the other, 10 shots at 500 yards—prizes, a silver mounted claret jug, and a gola scarf pin. The best scores in the first of these competitions were:—

	250 yards (standing)	350 yards (kneeling)	Total
L. C. Cummings, A.S.	14	16	30
Sergt. Holman	14	15	29
Pte. Thornton	12	10	22
Pte. Hall	12	8	20
Pte. VonGeyr.....	11	9	20

The best scores at 500 yards were:—

Lt. Thorpe	3	4	2	2	4	2 — 20
Sergt. Whitehead ...	4	2	3	3	2	4 — 20
Pte. Headlam.....	0	4	2	4	2	2 — 20
„ Cummings, M.H.	2	4	0	3	2	2 — 20

AL FRESCO!

VICTORIA GARDENS! That sounds nice—
Unlimited supplies of ice.
Ah, *that* decides us in a trice,—Al fresco!
Hi! Djogi! Hamal! *Idhar hao.*
Ghora-walla *kobolao*;—
Ghaari manti? jaldi jao!—Al fresco!
We start as soon as dinner's done,
My wife and I, one flask and bone,
Somehow, she insists me not alone—Al fresco!
Now traps of every shape and hue
Burst upon our dazzled view—
Buggies, shigrams, rekias too—Al fresco!
"Admission, sir, is one rupee,
"No re-admission, sir, you see."
Thus said the gatekeeper to me—Al fresco!
The strains of music soon we hear,
And straightway for that music steer.
'Tis dancing! Hottish work, I fear!—Al fresco!
A "motley crowd" before us flits,
A still more "motley" round us sits,
Some in their Volunteering kits—Al fresco!
Some wear the garb of those who mourn,
By others swallowtails are worn,
And some have evidently gone—Al fresco!
The ladies there whose gauzy dress
Struggles but faintly to repress
Their all too witching loveliness—Al fresco!
While others coolness long for, and hence
Leave virtue as the only fence
Of undulating innocence—Al fresco!
We saunter on. Another band
Is evidently near at hand
Discoursing music sweet and grand—Al fresco!
The Theatre! We take a box
(To stand upon!) 'Tis Box and Cox
Jilted by Wiggins for a KNOX—Al fresco!
A comic and heroic song,
Then feats of strength by one *not* strong,
And then a drink, deep, cool, and long—Al fresco!
Then "Zazel" fired at the moon,
South-West to welcome the monsoon—
So said a jesting Scottish loon!—Al fresco!
And now to guide her on her way,
Midnight is made as bright as day
By fireworks fizzed and blazed away—Al fresco!
A bright cascade of fire came next on,
Lastly a board that had this text on,
"Long live" (in blue fire) "Colonel Sexton"—Al fresco!
And now, though I fain would continue the tale
About innocent spoons and ginger ale,
My wife won't let me—I draw the veil—Al fresco!

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Offices. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

The following letter was read:—

To the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, Bombay Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—I learn from the Bombay newspapers that "on the week ending on Tuesday the 7th May 1878 there were deaths from remittent fever [in Bombay city] which are 29 more than in the previous week and 134 less than the same period last year."

The mortality announced is very considerable, and as at least 90 per cent. of these cases might have been cured, if a suitable febrifuge had been available, I have thought it incumbent on me to address you on the subject-matter of this letter, and venture to hope that you will do me the honour to submit it, together with its printed and manuscript enclosures, [three] to the President and members of the Municipality.

2. It has fallen to my lost, to have discovered a remedy [of which the most active constituents are alkaloids analogous to those existing in Cinchona bark) apparently better adapted as a febrifuge, to the native constitution than quinine, and as the peculiar fevers of Assam and the deadly autumnal fever of Peshawur, have alike been brought under subjection. It is reasonable for me to assume that the fevers which now prevail in and near Bombay city, during each year, could, as a rule, be cured by the, use of from 8 to 16 of my alkaloid fever pills per patient.

3. The documents enclosed speak for themselves, and as these pills are now procurable wholesale, at Rs. 3 per gross, the cost of curing a case of fever comes to two annas eight pies, the time required to effect the cure being 8 hours. The worst cases have been cured before sunset of the second day with 16 pills, and as no other medicine whatsoever are needed, a cheaper and more actively efficacious substitute for quinine could not be found. The value of the pills as a prophylactic is now fully recognised, and as fever patients are cured long before any unfavourable symptoms can be developed, a fatal termination is guarded against.

4. The Municipality of Calcutta would have gladly given the fever pills a trial in hospitals and dispensaries. But as no suitable fever case was under Municipal jurisdiction, and consequently no action could be taken in the matter. If the Bombay Municipality has hospitals and dispensaries under its jurisdiction, I shall be glad to place free of cost three gross of pills at the disposal of each hospital and dispensary for administration to fever patients. The only stipulation I have to make is that the pills be given according to the printed instructions, and the number above eight needed to effect a cure to be noted down. They are not to be used in lock hospitals, venereal fevers, and that resulting from mercurial exhibition not coming within their scope.

5. All I ask for is a fair and unbiassed trial, under medical supervision, and as the curative value of quinine cannot be affected by the success of a substitute, especially adapted for the Indian poor, we have a powerful febrifuge to fall back upon when the price of quinine would place its use quite beyond the means of the manufacturing, industrial, labouring, and agricultural classes of the population.

6. If after the trial solicited, the patronage of the Bombay Municipality is accorded to me, I shall do all in my power to have the price of the pills still further reduced so that even a cooly could purchase 8 or 12 of them, and cure himself or any member of his family at his own home or place of residence. If it be so desired the alkaloidal pill mass in bulk, ready for immediate conversion into pills by the hospital establishment, will be supplied, at first cost to be used at present by the dhobies as a drying ground.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 7,583 for filling in the gaps in the Tulsee Dam No. 1, left by the change of programme which has fixed the site of the waste weir at Dam No. 2, instead of at Dam No. 1, the object of the change being to discharge the surplus water into the Vehar Lakes instead of into the Kennara Valley.

JACK AND THE TEETOTALLERS.—Our local war between the teetotallers and those who wish to enable a sailor to enjoy himself respectably when on shore in Calcutta has, I am glad to say, ended in the discomfiture of the teetotallers, and Jack is still able to enjoy his glass of grog at the Home and is not driven to the vile poisons of Flag Square to quench his thirst. What has amused me most of all in the discusion has been a reverend gentleman going tonting about the ships in the harbour for the opinions of the commanders of vessels on the question. He might as well have gone and asked the keepers of the Zoological Gardens as to whether they thought it best that the beasts should be shut up in the cages or not; for a good many Captains are too much inclined to look upon Jack as some wild animals committed to their care, and to do all in their power to keep him as quiet as possible. Strange also as it may seem, there is a large coffee shop lately opened at the end of Flag Street by the teetotallers, which might get an increase of customers if men were driven out of the Home in search of a drink, for there is no want of room in the latter to call it "Respectable restaurants."—*The Englishman's "Week."*

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

MAY 30TH, ASCENSION DAY.

Holy Communion, 7-30 a. m. Evensong and Sermon, 6 p. m. Hymns 147, 146, 300.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MATHERAN.

Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m. Evensong and Sermon, 5-30 p.m.

THE CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST A CARTING CONTRACTOR AND HIS SUBORDINATE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Soonderjee Ragowjee and Pragjee Ludha were brought up on remand, and charged, prisoner No. 1 with theft of 250 bags of grain, the property of the G. I. P. R. Company, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the commission of the said offence.

Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Little, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the G. I. P. R. Company, and Mr. Rimington, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Oomroy, appeared for the defence.

Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Branson applied to His Worship that the case might be transferred to the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's Police Court at Girgaum, as the other cases connected with the G. I. P. R. frauds were to be tried by that Magistrate, and it would be convenient for the witnesses concerned in this case, who are also witnesses in the other cases, to be present in that Court.

Mr. Rimington had no objection to the case being transferred to the other Court, provided his clients, who were up to that time in the custody of the Police, were held to bail on finding substantial securities.

Mr. Branson strongly objected to the prisoners being released at that stage of the proceedings. After some further discussion, the Magistrate said that he thought it was in his discretion to liberate the prisoners at any stage of the proceedings, but under the present circumstances he would allow every latitude to the Railway authorities to substantiate the charge, if possible, against the prisoners.

The prisoners were then remanded to jail until Tuesday next, the 4th instant, when the case will be gone into before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General:—

Mr. W. S. Hawthorne has been appointed Superintendent, Ludhiana Division.

Mr. C. H. Wood has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Hissar Division.

Mr H Mehta has been appointed Post Master of Amritsar.

Mr. W. T. Vansomeren has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Derajat Division.

Mr. J. W. Pilkington has been appointed as Chief Inspector of Post Offices Sind and Persian Gulf.

Mr. A. Row has been appointed Assistant Post Master, Bombay.

Mr. L. G Wait has been appointed Post Master of Aden.

Mr. C. L. Hanson has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Poona Division.

Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed Marine Officer.

Mr. E. deO. Williams has been appointed Deputy Post Master General, Behar.

Mr. J. B. Short has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Benares Division.

Mr. A. H. Sparling has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Fatehgurh Division.

Mr. R. G. Haygarth has been appointed Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Allahabad.

Mr. W. C. Hurst has been appointed Post Master, Gwalior.

FAREWELL MINUTE BY THE FAMINE COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

BEFORE I leave the Province of Mysore, I desire, with the permission of the Chief Commissioner, to record my appreciation of the services which have been rendered to Government by its officers, or which have been voluntarily tendered by non-official gentlemen, during the Famine which is now, I trust, near its close.

It will be my duty, hereafter, to write the History of the Mysore Famine, and to discuss the steps taken to meet it in the earlier days, before I became an actor in the scene. For the present I confine myself to the period which has elapsed since I received charge of the Famine Department, when the principles of action having been laid down by the Viceroy, nothing remained but to carry them out with zeal and loyalty.

And it is to the loyalty and good will of the officers of the Mysore Commission that I wish in the first place to bear emphatic testimony. Coming to the Province under circumstances which would have made it not unnatural to expect a little irritation and opposition, neither I nor my colleagues, in this respect, have had a single instance experienced from them anything but hearty and friendly cooperation.

Though nothing could be further from my wishes than to set aside the Commissioners of Districts, I found it in practice so essential to communicate direct and without delay with the District Officers that, as a rule, the connection of the Commissioners with Famine operations has been slight. I have, however, in all cases received assistance and useful information from them, but their duties in Sessions Judges have been too heavy for them to take much active share in the work.

Among Deputy Commissioners, I have no hesitation in giving the first place to Captain Ludlow. His District, Tumkur, is the one that has suffered most from the famine, and nothing could exceed the self-devotion with which, though himself constantly in bad health, once attacked by cholera, overworked, and for some time under-handed, he laboured to relieve the suffering. Of active sympathy with distress, combined with great physical activity in visiting villages and in supervising measures of relief, could have secured success, Captain Ludlow would have done more than to deserve it.

The Bangalore District was the one which caused the greatest anxiety in September last, on account of the vast numbers collected in the Camps; and receiving gratuitous relief. Captain Gordon Cumming showed great energy and decision in the steps he took for preventing or converting the "Kitchens" into enclosed Camps, and rigorously enforcing the prescribed tests; and he has at all times afforded me great assistance by the readiness and thoroughness with which he had carried out my instructions.

The Chitaldrug District was the one that first felt the Famine, and parts of it have suffered most severely: as a whole it comes next after Tumkur and Bangalore. The great size of the District, want of roads, absence of assistance in the earlier months, and his own great sympathy with the sufferings he witnessed, have told seriously on Major Armstrong's health, and after a long struggle to do more than any one man could do, he has at last broken down, and has been obliged to take furlough on a medical certificate to England, where I sincerely trust he may soon recroit and repair his constitution.

Mr. B. Krishnaiengar's twelve years' experience and intimate knowledge of his District, enabled him to achieve a large measure of success in utilizing famine labor and enriching his District by works of permanent utility. On the whole I consider that the Kolar District has emerged from the troubles with less loss and in a more prosperous condition than any other District that was equally affected by Famine.

Both Major C. Pearse, in Mysore, and Major Blair, in Kadur, had only one Taluk severely affected, and both carried out the requisite measures of relief with energy and success. I wish particularly to acknowledge Major Pearse's kindly and sympathetic interest in all matters of relief organization and the assistance I have derived from his knowledge of the people.

Major Hill and Captain Maltby have been successively in charge of the Hassan Districts, and both have taken great interest in the relief operations.

Mr W. J. Cuningham, Bo. C.S., has been only for a short time in charge of the Chitaldrug District, of which only a small portion was affected by scarcity. Of his qualities in the condition of that portion were thorough and satisfactory.

Major B. A. Cole, Superintendent of Inam Settlements, took charge of the Relief Camps in the Bangalore-Town and Cantonment, at the time when their numbers were highest, and some of the heaviest work in the Province fell to him in the course of reorganising the system of gratuitous feeding, and instilling the people, as they became fit for work, to return to the State Railway. In performing this monotonous and wearisome task he showed a temper, patience, and industry that deserve my sincere praise and thanks.

Among the Assistant Commissioners I select the following as more particularly deserving of mention:—

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, who has done much useful work in the east part of the Bangalore Taluk.

Mr Mahomed Ali, Khan Bahadur, in Kolar.

Mr. C. Mahadeva, a young Assistant who has distinguished himself as a Special Relief Officer in the Malur Taluk of Kolar by his good sense and activity.

Mr. B. Srinivas Aiengar, who is in charge of the relief measures in the town of Tumkur, and has shewn intelligence and interest in them.

Mr. Abdul Khadar, Khan Bahadur, Town Magistrate of Mysore, who has managed the distribution of grain to the old and feeble poor with much discrimination.

Mr. Narain Aiengar, who has been a useful Relief Officer in Attikuppa.

Mr. T.

THE ARMIES OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

(BY GENERAL E. B. HAMLEY.)

(Nineteenth Century.)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WITH less than one-ninth the territory of European Russia, the Austrian Empire has nearly one half its population. The military districts, sixteen in number, into which it is divided, are, of course, much more compact and manageable than those of its huge neighbour. According to the present system, begun in 1868, the age for service is the same as in Russia: 334,000 youths annually attain it, and, also as in Russia, they are distributed according to lot, between the standing army and the general reserves of the nation. Those who join the colours remain with them for three years, and then pass for seven years as trained soldiers into the Army Reserve, where, undisturbed in their civil vocations, except for an occasional short exercise, they all the while hold themselves ready to return to the ranks at the summons of war. Their seven years over, they pass for two years into the Landwehr, which ends their obligations to the state.

Another portion of the annual contingent passes into the 'Ersatz Reserve' a body which, like the Army Reserve, is little disturbed by its military duties except when war breaks out. By a statute which ends in this present year, the Ersatz is fixed at a certain number; when its claims are satisfied, there still remains a portion of the annual contingent, which joins the Landwehr.

The agreement entered into by the provinces forming the Austrian Reichsrath on the one side, and by those forming the Hungarian Reichstag on the other, provides for a force of 800,000 men to constitute the standing army, navy, and reserve: of which the navy takes between 11,000 and 12,000. Of these conscripts Austria contributes 470,368, Hungary 329,632.

The division is the largest tactical unit in peace time, army-corps being only formed on mobilisation. The infantry of the line of the active army comprises eighty regiments, each of five field-battalions (of four companies), and one depot battalion. In time of peace three of these battalions only are maintained at a strength of 340 combatants each; the two others are merely frameworks for the training of reserves, and the depot battalion for the training of Ersatz recruits in war-time.

The war-strength of a field-battalion is 860 combatants: six of these, 5,160 combatants, form a brigade.

Two brigades with two rifle battalions, and two to four squadrons—say 12,000 infantry and 428 cavalry—form a division; and, by a recent order, three divisions form an army-corps, which will thus be of the strength in infantry combatants alone of 36,000, with a cavalry division of brigade, and fourteen batteries.

The rifles, of which there is one Tyrolese regiment and thirty-three independent battalions, have a combatant war-establishment of 1,044 officers and 54,600 men.

In a line company there are 210 rank and file with a captain and three subalterns.

The cavalry is in forty-one regiments, fourteen of dragoons, sixteen of hussars, eleven of lancers. Each regiment has six field squadrons of 146 sabres the squadron with a captain and four subalterns. There is a depot squadron which in war time furnishes another called a reserve squadron The six field squadrons give a strength of 876 sabres to the regiment.

The field artillery is in thirteen regiments. Each regiment of war strength comprises fourteen field batteries, heavy and light, with one depot battery. Twelve of these are attached to an army-corps, and the next corps are congregated in armies (three corps to an army), the remaining six batteries, abstracted from the artillery regiments attached to army corps, from the reserve artillery of that army. There are eight guns in a field battery, six in a horse battery, and ninety in an army-corps. Three field batteries of the regiment are appropriated to each division, which has therefore twenty-four guns.

To raise this war strength, the men who, since 1872, have been quitting the colours annually for the Reserve, would return to them. It is calculated that the total combatant force thus reached, without any extraordinary effort, would be—

Infantry	512,000
Cavalry	80,000

with 1,600 guns.

These are all trained forces for the field. Next to them come the Ersatz Reserves, the total strength of which has been fixed at one year's contingent of recruits, or about 97,000 men. These being, on embodiment, untrained troops, must go through the instruction of the depot battalions before they are fit to take their places in the field.

The Landwehr, as already said, is partly composed of old soldiers who have passed through both the active army and the reserve. The other sources which contribute to it are men of the annual contingent not drawn for the other forces, and volunteers. The whole Landwehr combatant force of the Empire is calculated, at war strength, at

Infantry	181,000
Cavalry	10,060

which appear to be available for home service only. Finally there is the Landsturm of Hungary and the Tyrol, the last military resource of the Empire, which is called out by the Emperor to resist invasion. It is intended to support the army and Landwehr by assisting in the preparation of the theatre of war, destroying or restoring communications, and rendering other military service.

The infantry ammunition wagons form part of the 'fighting train,' which follows the regiment, or the independent battalion, and which comprises all the immediate requirements of the troops for engaging the enemy, or for bivouacking. An elaborate military train establishment exists in time of peace for the training of those who in the field would take charge of the transport and supply of the army, thus forming an efficient nucleus of non-commissioned officers and men ready for expansion in time of war.

Every mobilised division has its own sanitary establishment for the immediate needs of the engagement; and provision is made besides for forty field hospitals, each receiving from 500 to 600 sick and wounded. Infirmaries for convalescents would be established in rear of the army.

The soldier's ration consists of nearly two pounds of bread, five ounces of vegetables, ten drams of salt, nine drams of coffee, ten drams of sugar, a small quantity of brandy, one ounce and a quarter of tobacco, and nine ounces of dripping, which is carried by the man in a wrapper. Provision wagons and live cattle form part of the train accompanying the regiment or battalion.

The fire-arm of the Austrian infantry is the Werndl rifle, a most excellent weapon, having a calibre of ·422 inch; it is sighted up to 1,200 paces. The soldier carries seventy-two rounds of ammunition, and a further supply is at hand in the 'fighting train.'

The field artillery has of late years been undergoing entire renewal, and it was intended that the change should be completed in 1877. In rivalry of the Krupp gun, of which Austria naturally desired to keep herself independent, a new material called 'steel-bronze' has been devised, and the whole armament of the new field artillery is constructed of it. The field guns are now of two kinds: first, the heavy gun, calibre 3·4 inches, throwing a shell of sixteen pounds with a charge of 3·3 pounds; it is in some respects superior to the German heavy field gun, throwing a heavier projectile with greater velocity, but it is doubtful if it would maintain this superiority in an engagement; secondly, the light gun, calibre 2·95 inches, shell 9·5 pounds, charge 2·09 pounds, with a much lower velocity than the other, and less powerful than the German light gun. It may safely be said that these guns are very superior to the existing field artillery of the Russians; but as large supplies of Krupps, of the newest pattern, have been ordered for the Russian army, it is doubtful whether this superiority will endure.

In the matter of tactics it may be said that the Austrians were certainly not less impressed than other people, during the war of 1870, with the successes and merits of the German system, and that by no army has that system been more carefully followed and practised than by theirs.

The professional education of the Austrian officers is well provided for, and carefully conducted. Four preparatory schools give admission to the different branches of the service, and several others carry the attainments of the officer to a higher pitch after he has served some time with his regiment. The titles of the Advanced Artillery, Engineer, and Intendance courses speak for themselves; the War School, open to all arms of the service, trains officers who have shown special aptitude, for employment on the general staff; the central Infantry and Cavalry School is established with the view of training the senior captains of infantry and cavalry in the higher branches of military art, and of enabling them to qualify for promotion to field rank. All captains of these arms must either go through the course or pass the final examination direct, before they are eligible for promotion. There are schools, too, for non-commissioned officers and men where the education is both general and professional; and encouragement is given to officers to study military science while with their regiments.

The Austrian system of organisation rests on a much better basis than the Russian; all parts of it represent realities, and no deductions need be made from the forces or material estimated for.

In giving only the war strengths of the *combatants* of these armies, such only as would show themselves in the line of battle, large numbers are left out of the account. The great bodies of artillery and engineers, the transport and hospital and supply trains, and the non-combatants who swell the totals of every battalion, raise the sum of men, horses, and material of war to an enormous amount. The budgets of both Russia and Austria show large and increasing debts, and terrible deficits, yet their armaments do not diminish In time of peace Austria maintains nearly 300,000 officers and men, and 50,000 horses; to arm her troops with their new rifle cost her two millions sterling, and since then she has supplied herself with a new field artillery, a step in which Russia now seems determined to outvie her. It is hardly to be wondered at that both governments should be short of money.

Nevertheless, the army is in fact, and if she fe:ls war to be a necessity, the funds for it will be found as Russia has found them, though within tremendous settlement looming beyond. The special object in giving this sketch of her military strength is to show how considerable is the enemy who stands close to the Russian frontier, and to the territories occupied by the Russian army, and with whom Russia has such serious differences. There is little doubt that all the trained troops of the Czar which were available for offensive purposes have already been launched into the tideway of war, and we know that their losses have been heavy. The desire to make an imposing display, and to secure an easy victory, sent as great a force as could be mustered to the field, and, had the campaign been merely the military promenade contemplated at the outset, the policy would have been amply justified. But the check at Plevna spoiled the programme; the detention in a devastated country, in an inclement season, with precarious and insufficient communications, doubled and redoubled the military disaster; then followed the winter's march, and now pestilence is doing what it always does with great armies in the East, while it is probable that none but new levies, hastily called out, are available to replenish the ranks so seriously thinned by battle and disease.

Therefore, in any case, the Austrian army, coming fresh to the field, would be at this time a very formidable antagonist to the Russian. But there are circumstances in the situation which may confer on Austria much advantages as would incalculably enhance her power in the contest. Between Russia and the Danube lies that narrow strip of independent territory which Europe interposed there for the security of Turkey and for her own repose. As the Turkish fleet debarred Russia from the highway of the Black Sea, her armies were forced to traverse this intervening state, and through it came all their supplies. The roads of Roumania are bad, transport is scanty; the one railway has but a single line of rail, and is the worst constructed in Europe; moreover the gauge is not the same as that of the Russian railway which communicates with it—a defect which the Russians are now beginning to remedy by laying a third line of rail.

The first great difficulties of the Russian army in Turkey were here: the second were presented by the Danube, with its thousand yards of rapid stream, subject to great fluctuations, to be filled with ice-blocks, to be swelled by sudden rains or snows, to fall considerably leaving shores of mud, and always affording but indifferent approaches to such bridges as, in a rickety fashion, may be made to bestride it. Beyond it, indeed, the Russians beheld a sort of invader's paradise, abounding in oxen and sheep and poultry, corn and vegetables, well watered and wooded, with fair roads and numerous villages; but how to reach that promised land, and, having reached, how to maintain their communications with it, were problems hardly to be satisfactorily solved by them.

Now with the armistice these difficulties ceased, for it opened the Black Sea to their ships, and swift and easy water transport was substituted for the interminable trains which with such interruptions and at such cost, have hitherto thronged the roads of Roumania and the bridges of the Danube. The reader has been reminded that the hasty withdrawal of the Russians in 1854 from this strip of territory was caused by the threatening presence of Austria on their flank. During the present war, up to the time of the armistice, Austria's position remained no less formidable than it was then. But that position is now completely altered by the change in the Russian communications. The Czar's forces could form front to meet the attack of Austria in comparative security, and if a portion of them only might suffice to hold Austria at bay, the rest might retain their hold upon Turkey. But it is obvious, from preceding comparisons of their forces, that nothing short of the whole Russian army would suffice for the encounter with the Austrians, while the renewal of hostilities by the Turks, and the probable accession of the Roumanian troops to the Austrian side, would further embarrass the Grand Duke's forces in their present forward positions. Then, with the entry of the English (or even the Turkish) fleet into the Black Sea, the new line of communication would be lost to the Russians, they would be again cast upon the old line through Roumania, when the loss of a battle in that limited space, once more become so vital to them, would signify not merely disaster but ruin.

If these facts be admitted, the conclusion is inevitable—that, were England and Austria to enter into the war in alliance, Russia would, in a very brief space, be compelled to withdraw all her troops once more across the Danube, and to abandon all the fruits of her campaign. It is obvious that, in such a case, the results for our ally would be far greater than any concessions which Russia would now be willing to make.

Nor would those results be all her gain, for Austria, unlike England, is a power to whom the reputation of military strength amongst the not too scrupulous neighbours who crowd her on all sides is of vital importance. She can scarcely hope for such another opportunity of establishing that character, at the smallest possible risk, as now exists, when she has but to step forward, reassured by the example of the nation of shopkeepers which, when other powers with their great conscript armies hung back, has placed itself in the front of the battle. Possibly the mere menace of war, the assembling of troops on the Roumanian frontier, would suffice, taken in conjunction with the present position of our ironclads, to impress on Russia the possibilities of the situation. But, even if war followed, the result might be not unhappy for the world. England has taken her stand on European, not national, interests, she has stood forward to assert the obligations of treaties. And if Austria, by supporting her, lent fresh force to the example, they would be conferring on Europe a benefit which goes far beyond the possible settlement of the Eastern question. For if all the great Powers could be brought to agree that such obligations are, in all cases, binding on them, and that their joint, and not their individual or separate action, will be brought to bear on great European questions or disputes, the first step would thereby be made towards a peaceable and voluntary reduction of such unreasonable military burdens as have been described in this paper. Governments might then feel safe in returning soldiers by the hundred thousand to their civil avocations, and the ruinous competition would cease. But if, on the other hand, a Power can be held justified in freeing itself from those obligations, on the ground that its existing interests are not concerned in upholding them, an inducement is held out to strong Powers to take advantage of their strength, the game will always appear to be worth the candle, and this rivalry in arms will continue till the resources of these countries, or the patience and long-suffering of their populations break down.

War, then, in firm alliance with Austria, would appear to be far from imprudent for England, or a misfortune for the world. Whether that alliance is probable and whether, if effected, it could be relied on, and what the present relations between Austria and Germany and Russia (or the managers of their affairs) may be, must be left to those who profess to understand continental politics to guess at. Perhaps it may, without offence, doubted if continental politics are ever very well understood in this country. From our insular position we look down on the jealousies of arm d jealouies with much less need of keeping our wits sharp than is felt by those who contend in it. It is the difference between gymnasts who practise fencing as an accomplishment, and gladiators whose lives depend on skill in their craft. But let us suppose that Austria, for her own reasons, holds aloof from us. If she takes this part for the sake of so much of the spoil as Russia may be willing to bribe her with, she will stand towards us in the same position as Russia, as the violator of the treaties we call on her to defend, and we can scarcely undertake single-handed to bring them both to reason. Even if she remains simply neutral, the situation which her alliance would render so promising becomes seriously different. The strategical advantages just described no longer exist; and the most sanguine must admit that, while a swift and decisive success is hardly to be excepted, any result at all must be far off. This aspect of the question it is not, of course, desirable to discuss further than to say that it is not easy to see in what way our antagonist could inflict on us serious injury. But whatever our prospects in case of war, a grave difficulty is likely to arise in the attempt to find grounds for declaring it. Russia can hardly pretend to discover, in our refusal to join the Conference, or the withholding of our assent from the treaty of San Stefano, reasons for a step which could give her no advantage against us, in which she could propose to herself no clear end, and the only result of which would be to put her in the wrong at the beginning of a hazardous and fruitless contest. Nor should we, perhaps, be less puzzled to put our declaration into words: a difficulty that, indeed, we have felt on a former occasion:—

It would be well for mankind (says Mr. Kinglake, speaking of the case of 1854) if at a time when the question were really in suspense, the friends of a policy leading towards war were obliged to come out of the mists of oral intercourse and private notes, and to put their views into a firm piece of writing.

It is known that when the English declaration announcing the rupture with Russia was about to be prepared, it was found less easy than might be supposed to find reasons for the war.

It could not be concealed that the grievance which was including France and England to take up arms was one of a European kind, which called for redress at the hands of the four Powers, rather than for the armed championship of two.

In England's present difference with Russia she again publicly takes her stand on ground 'of a European kind'; and the difficulty which two powers experienced in taking on themselves the duties of many must be vastly increased in the case of a solitary champion. Her present attitude, honourable to herself, is to others a reproach and an example. But if she should be led to proceed singly beyond the manifestation of her readiness to join in righting a general wrong, and should stand forth in arms in support of an obligation by which several great nations are equally bound, many amongst her own people and elsewhere will certainly be found to declare that she thus merits the title of not the champion but the Quixote of Europe, and that the prentension to redress by force the wrongs of all the world had better remain buried with the knight of La Mancha.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(The Review, April 17.)

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company was held on the 5th April. The report, which appears in this issue, again demonstrates the strength of the foundations of the office. Exactly seven years after the great Chicago fire, the office has suffered from a most destructive fire, which destroyed half of the city of St. John. The result is, that again the shareholders are compelled to receive *only* twenty-eight per cent. interest on their shares. It would seem almost comic to attempt to palliate such a misfortune, which the shareholders in most other companies devoutly wish they were afflicted with; but the fact is, that there is a real necessity now and then that the principles of a powerful office should be comprehended.

The principle adopted by the North British and Mercantile is to pay a regular dividend of twenty-eight per cent. per annum, and if there is exceptional luck, to divide the excess by way of bonus. The principle is one which has stood the most severe shocks, and one which hardens and strengthens the foundation of the office year by year. During the past twelve months the North British and Mercantile received £908,014 in fire premiums net, and losses arose for £636,646 out of this. The exceptional loss has arisen in common with those sustained by other offices from the St. John fire; but the reserve funds available for fire losses, exclusive of capital, increased in the year from £1,082,768 to £1,097,248, after providing for a twenty-eight per cent. dividend to the shareholders. It is a satisfactory circumstance that the fire revenue continues to expand in a marked manner, the increase last year over the previous one being £49 949. 17s. 5d., which, considering the unexampled dulness of trade, must be regarded as a healthy feature.

The estimate of fire losses, it will be observed by the report, includes not merely all losses actually ascertained, but a full estimate of all claims that had arisen prior to 31st December. It will further be observed that one-third of the fire premiums received in the year are, as usual, set aside to the reserves. Such results as these must be eminently satisfactory to the shareholders and give them renewed confidence in the office which, in its world-renowned reputation, advances year by year towards an even more successful point than it has already reached.

It is not without interest to refer to the year 1871, when the Chicago fire took place, and it may be remarked that the premiums of that year were £660,618, and the losses £645,105, as against last year's figures, of premiums of £908,014, and losses £636,646. It may not, also, be out of place to remark that such a loss as in 1871 can never again fall upon any British fire office. A rigid adherence to the rule limiting the amount of risk carried on any specific area has now become confirmed by custom. The success of the plan is shown by the results of the St. John fire. Warned by past experience, no British office will ever suffer in the future as in the past.

The Life Department of the North British and Mercantile progresses serenely under the provisions of the special Act of Parliament obtained by the company, by which the life branch has become totally separate from the fire branch. The life policy-holders of the North British and Mercantile are now in precisely the same position as regards security as if they belonged to a purely life office, keeping all the time the security of the capital of the company as an extra security. That the value of the security thus offered is fully appreciated is shown by the fact that the North British and Mercantile transacts, on the average, a new life business of more than double that of any other office transacting both fire and life business. This remarkable fact speaks volumes for the zeal and activity of the agents of the company. The keen competition for business referred to by the general manager as demanding the increased activity of the agents, appears to us to have only had the effect of stimulating the business of the North British and Mercantile. It is, however, natural that competition between the agents should provoke discriminating criticism on the part of the public; and that as a still more natural result, an office which combines energy with soundness should head the list.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a long letter upon the Vernacular Press, recommending that no vernacular paper should be registered, until the Government had made inquiry into the character of the man who was to be the editor. Our correspondent has had long experience of the mofussil, and he contends that as we are taking steps to raise the character of the vernacular schoolmaster and the native doctor, we should go a step farther, and insist upon some guarantee as to the character of the vernacular editor. He says that the "readers of the vernacular papers in remote mofussil towns, give heed to them even as oracles," and that a public opinion is really formed by their writings. We ourselves certainly believe it to be so, but we do not think that the suggestion made by our correspondent is practicable.—*Statesman.*

HOW EDUCATION IS PROMOTED.—The *Indian Mirror* publishes the following letter:—"A certain section of the Native community are determined, by petitionmongering, to have our worthy Head Master of the school Mr. D. Mukerji, transferred from Manbhum. The cause of these demonstrations on their part is not far to seek. Mr. Mukerji is a very conscientious and hard-working officer, who never allows private considerations to outweigh his sense of justice, and so it came to pass that he did not promote a certain number of boys who happened to be the children of some gentlemen of this station. They thought themselves insulted by the Head Master, whose only fault was that he acted conscientiously. They secretly and openly incited the students to rebel against the authority of the Head Master, forgetting the Egyptian proverb that 'there is no royal road to learning,' and that 'is not respectability but worth that carries the day.'

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Erlau	,,	16	0
Sparkling White	,,	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
BUSTER, DRY	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	,,	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per dox. Qts.
Do.	,, 6	do. Pts.
Margaux	,, 15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per dox. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per dox. Qts.
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per dox. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per dox. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per dox. Qts.
Do.	,, 25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantities. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND O. BALTHESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Frandis	Rs. 14	per dox	Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18		,,
Chateau Lovillo	,, 24		,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28		,,

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PASSUMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per dox.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	,, 18	per dox.	Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 22		,,
Sleinwein	,, 22		,,
Hochheimer	,, 24		,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26		,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30		,,

BEER:—
Norwegian Beer in 3 dox. cases at.... Rs. 6 ,,

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per dox.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 22	p. case	2 dox. pints flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,, 22	per dox.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 24	p. case	2 dox. pints, flasks.
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20	per dox.	Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	,, 23		,,
Do. do. *** Stars	,, 27		,,
Promy and Roge's wall known *** Stars	,, 30		,,

CHAMPAGNE:—

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* Champagne	Rs. 50	per dox.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 54	p. 2 dox.	pts.
Real Eugène Cliequot of Reims	Rs. 36	per dox.	Qts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,, 35		,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	,, 30	per dox.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 32	per case of 2 dox.	Pts.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.
NET CASH. CREDIT.
Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ....per doz. 5 8 5 12 } Duties included
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ....per doz. 3 12 4 0 }

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

This Stout is kept for upwards of a year in vats of immense capacity to allow it to mature before being bottled, and it possesses all the well-known nourishing properties of the finest brown malt.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.
NET CASH. CREDIT.
Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ....per doz. 5 8 5 12 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ....per doz. 3 12 4 0 }
We are sole Consignees of these two specialities; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
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J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

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OF
LIGHT WINES
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15
BODENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 16
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 18
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,, 20
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 11
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 22
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Pints	,, 15

SAUTERNES.
Per doz. Quarts.....Rs. 18.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT
OFF PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHERRIES.
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz.	Rs. 25
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine.	,,	33

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

For sale at this Office,
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dimness of the Eyes, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure; hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

They can be had only W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
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Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.
AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
*which are calculated